

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV--NO. 18.

MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,214.

SPANGLER & WADE, Hatters and Furnishers.

We have a larger stock of hats and caps than all the other stores combined, and guaranteed to be of the latest fall and winter styles.

Our line of neckwear is of the latest shapes and styles and cannot be excelled.

In underwear we have everything from a white Merino to a fine French Balbriggan Fancy dress shirts with plain and plaited bosoms.

Boys' short waists and dress shirts of every size and quality.

SPANGLER & WADE. { 3 Stores.

41 South Howard Street; 4 East Main Street, AK ON. MASSILLON. 14 Public Square, CANTON.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dileghem's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & RINGEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Ark's Bros. store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILSON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Nos. 11 and 11½ Orange Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, office second floor, Orange Block, No. 26 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.

Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. H. Hunt, Pres.

Gen. C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Beck. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SALLER, manufacturer and wholesale cigar dealer, factory corner Erie and Tracy streets.

PHIL ELEMENSCHENK, whole and retail dealer in Cigars, Factory # store room 52 West Main-street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCAGHEY, Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTYZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Mainstreet.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main-street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours, 8:30 to 10:45 A. M.

2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barwick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main-street.

H. C. ROVER, M. D. Surgeon.

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.

12 M. to 2 P. M.

5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. R. W. S. KIRKLAND, Homoeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 53 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office open day after night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. YOUNG KANE, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. CONRAD & CO. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc. Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings, etc.

H. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Heavy Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R. USELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractive Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware Beads, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Iron Structures.

CROCEPIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1852. Forwards and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, Warehouses in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

A. LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocer and Provision Dealer, Quisenberry, etc. No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

H. E. F. OEHLER, dealer in Stores, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

C. F. ALBRIGHT, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 322, Massillon, Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS SUMMARY.

Over 250 Lives Lost in the Flooded District About Sabine Pass—Property Loss.

The Chicago Stock Yards Strike is Ended—An Unconditional Surrender of the Men.

FORCED TO A SURRENDER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The great strike at the Stock Yards was brought to an abrupt close yesterday afternoon, when the strikers resolved to give up the fight for the eight hour day and accept the terms proposed by the packers. This decision was reached at a mass meeting held in Germania Hall, on Thirty-fourth place, late in the afternoon. It was not the result of spontaneous action on the part of the strikers, but it had to be forced upon them by Messrs. Barry and Butler and the Executive Committee of District No. 57, who were evidently working under instructions received from the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, now in session at Richmond. Mr. Barry called the meeting only after he had consulted with the local leaders of the strikers and thoroughly instructed them in their parts, hence when 1,600 of the men were gathered together it was not a difficult task to convince them that their interests would be best subserved by returning to work on the basis of ten hours a day. At first a majority of the men were inclined to remain against the proposition, after Mr. Barry had stated it, and many of them appealed to their companions not to consider anything but the eight hour day plan, even if by doing so they would have to remain idle for an indefinite time. Mr. Barry then gave the strikers his reasons for ordering them to return to work and the packers' terms. He pointed at the fact that the latter have prepared to fill the deserted packing houses and run them under armed protection if the strikers do not take immediate steps to bring the trouble to an end. "What will be the result of that?" Mr. Barry asked, and then answering his own question, he said: "These men will soon become sufficiently expert in packing house work, working as they will under the direction of skilled foremen, and it will not be long before they will be able to fill every position as completely as you men who are fighting for a principle. Then you will be crowded on, all together, for the packers will have to stand by the men who stood by them in their troubles at any cost."

Mr. Barry hurried from the hall after this decision was reached and went direct down town to the office of P. D. Armour & Co. Mr. Armour and Michael Cudahy were there in close consultation, to which they admitted Mr. Barry immediately upon his arrival. The latter stated briefly as possible the decision the strikers had reached and asked Mr. Armour if it was satisfactory to him. The packer replied that it was; that his old employees, or as many of them as can be provided with situations, would be taken back upon making application to their respective foremen. He said, however, that the men who have been brought to his houses from cities to take the place of the strikers will be retained as long as they prove to be efficient workmen. They have stood by me in this trouble," Mr. Armour explained, "and now I must stand by them. However, their presence in the houses need not interfere with the old men. The latter know their business, and can do their work as well as if they had complete possession."

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A shocking tragedy marked the end of the great stock-yard strike. Some of the Pinkerton guards on their return to the city fired into a dense crowd on Halsted street, and Terence Begley, an offensively citizen, was killed. It may well be considered fortunate that the shooting, which is claimed to have been entirely unwarranted, was not the signal for a general riot. Any actual collision between the guards and the multitude could not have been otherwise than fraught with much bloodshed because the feeling against the Pinkerton men has been one of extreme bitterness all along during the strike.

Terence Begley, the fatally injured man, was leading his horse slowly westward on Halsted street when the shot was fired. He dropped his bridle and exclaimed: "I am shot!" A brakeman named Russell helped the wounded man to a saloon near by, where a hasty examination was made. The wound was not discovered, and Begley was told that he was only frightened. In a dazed manner he started toward Flannigan's packing house. He had taken but a few steps when he suddenly fell to the ground. A wagon was procured and he was taken to his home, 4211 Euclid avenue, where a thorough examination showed that the bullet had passed through the abdomen, entering at the right side and coming out on the left side, glancing upward. Late last night the unfortunate man died.

DROWNED ON THE GULF.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Oct. 18.—Refugees from the flooded districts about Sabine Pass continue to arrive on every small craft that comes up the river. It is estimated by persons here who have been over the scenes of devastation at Sabine Pass, Johnson's Bayou, and Taylor's Bayou, that the death toll will exceed 250 bodies. Eighty-five corpses have been recovered and buried around Johnson's Bayou, and fifty-four bodies thus far have been buried at Sabine, while sixty persons are still missing at Sabine, and these are, of course, dead, as it would be impossible for any human being to survive this long in the swamps and bayous without food or shelter.

An examination of the country back of Sabine and immediately in the vicinity of Beaumont shows that the salt water came back from the coast fully forty miles through the swamps, and hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged by water that was forced back and has no outlet. This fact makes the search for bodies very difficult.

Carcasses of thousands of drowned cattle, horses, hogs, and fowls are strewn everywhere, and clouds of sea gulls and buzzards hover over the desolate country for an area of thirty square miles.

It is known that the number of sufferers around Johnson's Bayou who have lost everything will reach 1,200, while the Sabine sufferers number 300, one-half of whom

are now in Beaumont. Parties who returned to-day from the Johnson's Bayou district say that sixty persons are still missing there, and the searching parties have almost reached the conclusion that many of these missing were drowned and their bodies carried out to sea by the receding waves.

ORANGE, Tex., Oct. 18.—The steamer Emily P. returned at 3 o'clock this afternoon, bringing 160 additional sufferers, most of them women and children, from Johnson's Bayou, who are entirely destitute of everything necessary to sustain life.

They were received at the wharf by our relief committees, who are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. The Emily P. will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more persons who are waiting there. We now have to take care of 210 from that section. One can only know the heartrending condition of these people by seeing and conversing with them.

CHARLES THOMAS, a convict serving a life sentence in the West Virginia Penitentiary for killing the seducer of his wife ten years ago in Arkansas, has been pardoned by the President.

At West Stratford, Connecticut, Joseph Fruse fatally wounded his wife with a dagger, and then ended his life by throwing himself in front of an express train, which beheaded him.

Judge McCord, of the Seventh district of Texas, has been requested by eight hundred prominent citizens to resign his office for releasing influential murderers on bail of \$4,000 each.

A prisoner named M. Vicker, who was being taken by the town marshal to Fremont, Ohio, leaped through a window of a coach on an express train, and died soon after he was picked up.

John R. Martin has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the Seventh district of Missouri. Spencer O. Fisher is the democratic and greenback nominee in the Tenth district of Michigan.

The elevated railway from Kansas City to North Wyandotte was opened Monday to the public. Sena or Vest and George J. Gould and wife participated in the preliminary excursion Sunday.

A fire which swept away one-half of Stockton, Utah, is believed to have been set by Mrs. Provost, who had threatened to burn the town unless the saloons stopped selling liquor to her husband.

The operations of the Salvation army at Baileyville, Illinois, led to a riot, in which a revolver was fired.

Captain Mills fled for his life to Freeport, and his wife was taken in a bug to Forreston.

R. V. Dr. S. W. Eaton has just closed

a pastorate of forty years in the Congregational church at Lancaster, Wisconsin.

As chaplain of the 7th Wisconsin

Regiment he was present at the surrender of General Lee.

BARTHOLDI STATUE FESTIVITIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The programme for the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue includes grand displays of fireworks at night on Liberty and Governor's islands, which will be visible from all parts of the harbor. The statue will be illuminated by electric lights, and colored lights will be burned on all sides of the fortifications.

The entire fleet of French and American war vessels will also be illuminated.

In front of old Castle William a file of 100 soldiers will be drawn up along the water front and supplied with torches filled with colored lights.

The torches will be so arranged that the French colors will be given first,

followed by the red, white, and blue of the American ensign.

Another striking feature will be the naval parade of the North Atlantic squadron

as it comes up the Hudson river, and the Spanish fleet will be followed by the British, French, and German navies.

There will be a grand review of the Spanish fleet.

The national liquor convention at

Chicago declared itself opposed to

the interference in politics except on occasions when united action is necessary to protect the trade against legislation which seeks to destroy it.

Six men from Kansas City arrived at Leavenworth Tuesday morning and drove out to a grove six miles south, where two of the party fought forty rounds for \$500 a side. The mysterious contest was declared a draw.

The Vermont legislature balloted for a United States senator Tuesday.

In the same George F. Edmunds received 29 votes and W. H. H. Bingham 1, and in the house Edmunds received 191 Bingham 27, and W. G. Veasey 8.

Bacon Montgomery, once a brigadier general in the union army, who of late has been working a silver mine at Toloma, Mexico, accidentally killed himself with a revolver. His wife and two children were at St. Joseph, Minn.

Two men entered Willmarth's bank, at Ashland, Wis., Thursday forenoon, compelled the manager to hand over the vaults, to enter the vault, and then rifled a small safe of \$4,000, and escaped to the woods. A posse of citizens are hunting the robbers.

In New York, Tuesday, Police Inspector Byrnes arrested Jacob Sharp, President Richmond, and ex-President Foshay of the Broadway railroad, on indictments for bribing aldermen. Bail was fixed at \$50,000 each for the two former, and \$75,000 for the latter.

Roswell Miller, general manager of the St.

LOST 737,810.65

DEMOCRATIC WASTE.

RECORDS OF THE PARTIES COMPARED

Democratic Extravagance and Maladministration Shown by Comparing the Last Fiscal Year of Democratic Administration With the Last Fiscal Year of Preceding Republican Administration.

The following statistics, taken from the state treasurer's books, speak for themselves. They give a comparison of the expenditures and receipts of the last fiscal year of Democratic administration in Ohio (1885), with the last fiscal year (1883), of Republican administration. These are the only comparisons which can show the difference between the records of the two parties for a complete year on financial transactions, as these are the only fiscal years which have throughout been filled by the administration of one party only, other years having been divided between the two administrations having lapsed over into each other:

The Republicans commenced the business of the year 1883 with a balance in general revenue fund \$11,376 23 The Democrats commenced the business of the year 1883 with a balance in general revenue fund 57,673 53

Excess of Democratic over Republican balance, commencement of business 171,297 32

The Republicans closed their business at the end of the fiscal year with a balance subject to draft in general revenue fund amounting to 69,095 77

The Democrats closed their business at the end of the fiscal year with a balance subject to draft in general revenue fund amounting to 31,555 41

Excess of Republican over Democratic balance at the close of business 36,541 33

COST OF ONE YEAR OF DEMOCRATIC LUXURY, 737,810.65

RECAPITULATION.

Republican receipts for the year 1883 378,759 98

Democratic receipts for the year 1883 2,539,512 17

Excess of Republican over Democratic receipts 2,160,752 81

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 2,584,933 50

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 2,092,610 21

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 590,571 81

Democratic waste 737,810.65

WHERE THE \$737,810.65 WENT.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Republican receipts for the year 1883 250,682 13

Democratic receipts for the year 1883 189,117 80

Excess of Republican over Democratic receipts 61,165 33

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 229,079 62

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 137,382 32

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 107,292 30

Excess of Republican receipts over expenditures 24,303 47

Excess of Democratic expenditures over receipts 131,564 52

Democratic loss in one year on the Ohio penitentiary 171,387 89

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND STATE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 \$ 128,352 55

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 177,145 92

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 18,791 33

COLUMBUS INSANE ASYLUM.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 179,541 20

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 210,687 68

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 30,156 48

BLIND ASYLUM.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 46,629 71

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 44,116 16

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 17,453 55

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Republican receipt for the year 1883 \$ 132,585 45

Democratic receipt for the year 1883 114,258 22

Excess of Republican over Democratic receipts 35,327 09

Republican expenditures during the year 1883 203,167 74

Democratic expenditures during the year 1883 233,230 01

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 72 27

Democratic loss 35,229 36

OHIO SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 \$ 126,025 16

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 138,165 11

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 12,139 95

PROSECUTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS, OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 \$ 91,578 31

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 124,305 51

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 33,727 20

LEGISLATURE.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 \$ 112,747 91

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 117,291 82

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 4,476 89

PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Republican receipts for the year 1883 \$ 5,913 93

Democratic receipts for the year 1883 2,132 06

Excess of Republican over Democratic receipts 68,791 90

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Republican receipts over fees for the year 1883 \$ 99 60

Democratic receipts over fees for the year 1883 (nothing) 12,100 31

Excess of Republican over Democratic receipts 12,138 93

EXTRA OFFICERS AND BUREAUX CREATED BY DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

Republican expenditures for the year 1883 (nothing) \$ 12,823 98

Democratic expenditures for the year 1883 12,100 31

Excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures 12,138 93

THE RECORD LAID BARE.

John McBride's Measures in the Legislature—Where Labor Must Find Its Friend.

Hon. Emmett Tompkins, of Athens county, who is a member of the Sixth-sixth general assembly with John McBride, in a speech at Nelsonville, October 9, showed from the records that Mr. McBride has not, while in the legislature, been of any benefit to the laboring men. His chief effort in that direction was in the offering of an amendment to Mr. Haley's eight-hour law bill, this amendment providing for punishing anyone who permits an employee to work more than eight hours a day. This came near defeating the passage of the bill making eight hours a day's labor. The bills offered by him were mostly allowed by their author to sleep in committees before which he would not appear to explain his measures. His record as a labor legislator is barren. In conclusion, Mr. Tompkins said:

"I have given you, as I believe, a complete list of McBride's acts during the last session of our legislature. What do you think of it? Do you see anything therein that especially invites the approval of the laboring classes? Do you, Republican workman, find anything in the official conduct of McBride that induces you to leave the old party and march under the banner of Democracy? What has McBride done that he should be called the champion of labor? It is a misnomer. The real champion of labor is the Republican party. All legislation that tends to the elevation and advancement of the masses is the work of the Republican party. That party was born in the necessity of the hour—sprang into life at the piteous cries of a down-trodden race, rushed to the relief of suffering humanity, made all men of this grand republic free and equal before the law. Maintained the government for your good, my good, and the good of our posterity. Destroyed secession. Applied the torch of war to the structure of rebellion reared by the hand of treason, and with the heat rose from the blazing rafters of this cursed institution, revealed the sacred chain that binds together the various parts of this great country. Preserved our constitution and our laws; established the credit of the Nation; made our flag respected on every sea, in every clime; has made our dear land to blossom as the rose; created countless new industries; started the whirling of a million spindles, the roar of a thousand furnaces; built miles and miles of railroad, until ocean to ocean and lakes to gulf stand locked in the embrace of steel; stimulated the people to such industrial strides that their growth from 1860 to 1880 was greater by far than had been the growth of the country from the landing of Columbus to 1860, and to-day is still the pioneer of progress. The party that has done so much for the development of our National resources is the real friend and champion of the laboring man, and this party has done nothing, and threatens nothing that should drive the laborer away from it."

PRACTICAL AND POINTED.

John Sherman on Some of the Features of the Protective Tariff.

In a speech at Wilmington, Senator Sherman answered in a practical and convincing manner some speeches put to him by a free-trader, regarding the protective tariff. In the course of this speech he said, regarding the mode of taxation adopted by the Republican party:

"During the war by the imposition of internal taxes on a great variety of domestic products and their gradual repeal until none are left except the taxes on whiskey and tobacco, leaving the great body of national taxes to be imposed in the form of duties on imported goods. Three general principles were adopted and uniformly enforced: first, that the taxes necessary to be collected should be imposed on articles of luxury which enter into consumption mostly by the wealthy; second, low rates of duty on articles of universal use not produced in the United States; and third, a protective or discriminating duty on all articles that we can produce in the United States."

Regarding a horizontal tariff he said:

"Now I believe that such a tariff would not only be greatly injurious to the people of the United States, but it has proven to be so repeatedly in the past history of the country. A uniform duty would extend to all articles of necessity, such as tea, coffee and the like, which cannot be produced in this country; would be in the nature of a direct tax on articles of prime necessity, and would not be sufficient to accomplish the object of diversifying and fostering American industry. The idea of a horizontal tariff has been abandoned by every party in this country, for no tariff has been passed in the last fifty years which has not made a careful discrimination and prescribed different rates on different articles according to their nature and character."

Regarding the duties on china ware and glass he showed that under this protective duty manufacturers for the production of these have been established in the United States giving employment to American laborers and capital, and by healthful competition within the borders of our own country the price to every purchaser in this country is less than it would be had we to depend on foreign manufactures, even were they admitted free.

"As late as 1881 we imported steel rails to the value of \$6,102,000, and twenty-five years ago we practically imported all the steel used in this country. Ten years ago steel rails imported were worth \$140 a ton. Now we have by protective duty so increased our production that last year the value of steel rails imported was but \$247,000, and the price has been reduced to \$35 a ton, and at one time to \$27 a ton, or one-fifth of what it was twenty years ago. *

"Nearly all the woolen goods which enter into the common use of our people are manufactured in this country out of American wool raised by our farmers. I doubt whether there is in this large audience \$100 worth of woolen goods imported from abroad. The duty on woolen goods is advanced on account of the duty of 10 to 12 cents a pound on the wool which comes into competition with American wool, intended to protect the farmer from undue competition with the flocks in Australia and South America, and sustained several severe wounds, from one of which he still suffers.

John McBride's sole military service was from 1871 to 1874, when he enlisted in the regular army to get out of work; never did any fighting and never expected to.

James S. Robinson is as much a working-man as is John McBride.

James S. Robinson is a Democrat.

James S. Robinson was a gallant Union soldier in the war of the rebellion, and sustained several severe wounds, from one of which he still suffers.

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THAT MAN McBride.

The Facts and Figures in the Case, What he Did and What he Didn't.

A Letter From One Who Knows Concerning What he Speaks.

Since my remarks to "Moro" in reference to the candidacy of John McBride for Secretary of State appeared in the Leader, every effort has been made by McBride to show only that he did, at some time or other, do a day's work. The assertion that he is not a working-man, is so full of sound truth that in their desperation to show where or at what time he ever did anything to cause a single drop of sweat to trickle down from the edge of that bushy, bristling head of hair over that noble face, they fail to say anything in defense of his votes in the House of Representatives against the great number of labor bills that were before that body.

It seems to a careful observer that McBride's visit to Cleveland had a great deal to do with the coming to Massillon of a P. D. reporter, and it would be natural under the circumstances that he be directed where to go.

One of the most important declarations of principles of the Knights of Labor is that "Industrial and moral worth be the true standard of individual and national greatness." God grant that it may be so in Ohio this fall, and John McBride will not be elected to the important and responsible position of Secretary of this great commonwealth. His election would be a canker on the record of the State that the people would resent at leisure.

McBride should not be elected because he is grossly incompetent, and as ignorant as a mule of the duties of the position to which he aspires.

McBride should not be elected because he has proven himself to be anything but the friend of labor.

McBride should not be elected because he dined the Democratic party into believing that he could control the labor vote, and last, but not least, he should not be elected because he uttered sentiments that no man who loves the United States with its institutions, who loves his wife and his children, can endorse, but must sternly rebuke at the ballot box in November.

This is purely my opinion founded upon facts, secured from a personal acquaintance with John the Jaw-Smith, and no one knows better than he that I have not told one-half. Respectfully and truthfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
Massillon, Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL.

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The fact that corn meal tends to produce fat rather than milk should not be forgotten by the dairyman. For a little while it will make an increased flow of very rich milk. Then the cow will begin to fatten and dry off. To fatten a cow while milking her, corn is the best of the grains; but for making milk it is inferior to oats, barley, or millet feed.

The way for the small farmer to make money out of his hogs is to take them into partnership, says Mr. Curtis in the Rural New Yorker. This can be done in a number of ways. At first they will take the sour milk and turn it into money in the most profitable way it can be done. Experiments have shown this. The kitchen sops, which often defile the back door, can also be used by the active partner, and, if strengthened a little with middlings, they will rapidly turn into cash. Then come the weeds. I have found out what the most of them grow for—to feed pigs. These that they won't eat will make good manure, and here the pig is a partner worth having.

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BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

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New Representative Jones, of Jackson county, who proved himself a true friend of the people, introduced a bill giving the miners three District Inspectors of mines and a Chief Inspector for the State and making three District Inspectors of weights and measures at mines, it was endorsed by the miners generally. McBride, in April, 1884, voted against it. On the following day a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost. McBride voted against it, but the motion prevailed and the bill was put upon its passage again. McBride voted against it again, but it became a law and is to-day.

Where, oh where, is the consistency in claiming that he is a friend of labor? He goes among the miners and tells them that he did all he could for them. They do not generally know these things, but I do, for I was there at the time and ask any one who doubts the truth of these facts to turn to the Journal of the House of Representatives and turn to the pages dated from the 10th to the 16th of April, 1884, and see these facts recorded by a Democratic clerk and be convinced.

McBride's plan to befriend labor seems to be to vote against any bill for their

good, or to propose such legislation as no sane workingman, let alone others, can endorse, knowing that it will meet a sure death in the committee room, but believing that it will have the effect on the feelings of the loud-mouthed and ignorant to pushing him forward as the workingman's friend. Such silly trap is equalled only by the brazen of front of the man. As an illustration of his moves intended for blemish look at the bill he introduced to regulate the weighing of coal at the mines. It was introduced and that was the end of it.

And now to eclipse all comes the information that at Buchtel, O., on Sept. 16, last, he uttered the following revolutionary an un-American sentiments: "Whenevers in these United States the aristocracy of Government secure a hold upon the people, and become domineering and dictatorial in their encroachments upon the people (as did the aristocracy of France in the days previous to the revolution), I trust I will be found in the ranks of the people, a Socialist if you like, a Communist, if you like; nay, and more, an Anarchist if you like, to tear them up root and branch."

T. V. Powderly never counseled wiser when he said to the Knights of Labor, "beware of labor agitators who never labor." Here we have one of that very stripe, and it behoves the workingmen to treat him accordingly.

McBride should not be elected because he is grossly incompetent, and as ignorant as a mule of the duties of the position to which he aspires.

McBride should not be elected because he has proven himself to be anything but the friend of labor.

McBride should not be elected because he dined the Democratic party into believing that he could control the labor vote, and last, but not least, he should not be elected because he uttered sentiments that no man who loves the United States with its institutions, who loves his wife and his children, can endorse, but must sternly rebuke at the ballot box in November.

This is purely my opinion founded upon facts, secured from a personal acquaintance with John the Jaw-Smith, and no one knows better than he that I have not told one-half. Respectfully and truthfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
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After wild carrots have taken possession of a meadow there is no practical way to effect riddance except cultivation, and to make the work effective the field should be plowed two successive seasons, the safe course a hoed crop first, then a crop of grain if desired, and grass seed again.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking what business has least been affected and unjured?

Such a business industry or corporation that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent, 10 year bonds, for subscription at \$50 each, or at par, upon a novel instalment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an instalment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond first mortgage bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

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ROBERT P. SKINNER, SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.

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| Six Months..... | .50 |
| Three Months..... | .33 |

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising notes will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.Sheriff—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Auditor—WILLIAM BRITTON.
Clerk of Courts—PHILIP P. BUSH.
Commissioner—HENRY SHAFFER.
Coroner—DR. GRO. B. COCK.
Infirmary Director—T. T. ARNOLD.
Surveyor—REUBEN Z. WISE.**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**Secretary of State—JAMES ROBINSON.
Judge of Supreme Court—M. J. WILLIAMS.
Clerk of Supreme Court—U. H. HESTER.
Comptroller of Common Schools—E. T. TAPPAN.
Surveyor of Public Works—W. H. HAHN.**DISTRICT TICKET.**Congressman—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEASE.**The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, on October 13, by a vote of twenty-four to four, refused to endorse John McBride as a candidate for Secretary of State.**

It was twenty-four to four, John.

The printers have orders to keep this sentence "standing": Organize a Board of Trade.

The McGregors have stuck to the county offices like leeches. Let one of them now be removed.

P. P. Bush is a capable energetic business man who, as Clerk of Courts, would do his whole duty, and not use his office as a political machine.

Will Patrick L. Manly kindly explain, if he can, why there are so many erasures and changes, of recent date, in the old records of the doings of the Democratic Commissioners?

Webster has been acquitted by the jury at Warren. It is better that one guilty man should go free when his guilt is in doubt, than that one innocent man should be hanged.

If Mr. Tilden has fifty alleged copies of the auditor's book it could not change the fact that the "\$100,000" was erased from the books, once having been there. —Canton Repository.

With Roosevelt, Hewitt, and Georg, as the opposing candidates for the office of Mayor of New York, that city has a list whose personality is the purest, and ablest of any it ever had before.

The whole McGregor family has been carried along by Stark county as a charity, not a "Christian charity," for several generations. The election of P. P. Bush will do away with one branch of these hangers-on.

If Alonzo Smith and his colleague, Jacob Schneidtnerberger, had used a little more common sense in spending Stark county's money, perhaps there would not be that overwhelming number of paupers in Stark county to be taken care of, of which the Canton Democrat speaks.

Pinto P. Bush is a workingman in fact, although he does not a virtue it. John McGregor is a politician, he always was a politician, and always will be one. He has always lived off of the county and expects to continue to do so. Choose between them.

The resolution voted for by One-Hundred Thousand-Dollar-Infirmary-Smith makes it incumbent upon Stark county to pay Tilden, sooner or later, his bill, as architect for the proposed Infirmary. Any payments made to be regarded as installments of the entire fee.

The cities of Massillon and Canton like nothing better than to have a fine, smooth road connecting them, but how do the people off in the corners on the dirt roads like the idea of paying the bills contracted by One-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Infirmary-Smith, in an irregular manner.

Commissioner Smith is the man who said that he did not believe that the entire county should be allowed to compete for county work, except when the law required the Commissioners to advertise for bids.

Merchants and contractors and workmen will criticize this discrimination in November.

There is not one word in the record of this county to show that the Democratic Commissioners dreamed of an entire new Infirmary until the resolution was suddenly sprung and passed, April 27, 1885, to employ Tilden to make "full and accurate plans of an Infirmary for Stark County."

Personalities between editors are not always commendable or pleasant. The Alliance Leader has been in the habit of indulging itself in that direction, and ought not to object if it is paid in the same coin. The sincerity of the Standard ought not to be doubted as it does not retract its statements in regard to Wallace Phelps, and calmly replies to his threats to bring suit for libel, "the Standard will be on hand."

After a short ramble amid the hieroglyphics to be found in the book in which the Auditor records the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the INDEPENDENT is forced to say that if a fifteen-year old boy of ordinary intelligence could not write in a better style, use better grammar, to say nothing of the spelling, he ought to be sent to the Reform Farm for instruction. Patrick L. Manly is the Auditor, therefore defeat Patrick L. Manly.

County Commissioner Smith is in a pickle. His attitude toward the public is unpleasant for himself. The case in a nutshell is this: As one of the Commissioners, he without asking the public's leave, went to work in 1885 and ordered plans for a one hundred thousand dollar infirmary, and actually contracted with an architect to draw up plans at an expense of at least twenty-five hundred dollars, which must be paid. It is now putting Mr. Smith to a good deal of trouble to satisfactorily explain why the project as a whole was kept so dark, why this building was needed at all, and why the debt of Mr. Tilden the architect was contracted so suddenly.

To bear the Canton Democrat's pride about "Christian charity" is enough to send the cold chills down ones back, and to destroy ones confidence in the world. The Democrat argues that Smith should be elected because he secretly connived to have a new Infirmary built, which it thinks is "a great necessity." From the manner in which this journal begs for a new building one is led to believe that the present Infirmary, whose directors are with one exception Democrats, and managed by Democrats, is little better than a hog pen. That being the case, was it not rather out of place for the Board of Commissioners to examine it, on June 1, and report as being "in first class condition." Yet they did. Our Democratic Commissioners on the first of June did examine it, and there is nothing in the minutes of that or any other meeting to indicate that the Infirmary was in anything but good shape, and adequate to every demand liable to be made upon it.

In his own home, in his own general organization, by reason of a majority made by members of his own assembly, has John McBride, the self-styled champion of organized labor, been refused an endorsement.

Not many weeks ago John McBride stood on his own steps, and to the crowd of boys and few men who stood in front of him said that nothing could give him such pleasure as the endorsement of his neighbors.

But by a vote of twenty-four to four his neighbors, who have known him and watched him from early youth to manhood, resolved not only not to give him their support, but to withdraw from their general organization if he persisted in his endeavor to work it for his personal ends.

He carried his own county in 1883 by one thousand; he carried it in 1885 by two hundred—and with that indication of local confidence his friends promised to sweep the county like a whirlwind this fall. And to everyone all, he is now rejected by the Trades Assembly in his own town. With such endorsements from home, John McBride will go before the State and ask for recognition next November.

We are making a statement to our merchants counter ships, and have purchased a large quantity of very active bill heads of fine quality and properly rated on the purpose.

THE KENDAL CHARITY SCHOOL.

The careful attention of every one is directed to the clear statement to the public by the board of trustees of the Kendal Charity School.

Generation after generation of Massillonians have grown up who, looking up the long, smooth road which leads to the hospitable door of the Kendal Charity School, have ever felt a satisfaction in the peculiar old institution, through whose beneficent workings hundreds of honest men and women, of poor and modest parentage, have been sent into the world whose useful lives have been a living monument to the goodness of the thoughtful Quakeress, Charity Rotch. The only establishment of the kind in the State, so unpretentious yet so influential, it has always been given a prominent place in our town histories, and has always been a credit and a source of pride to our city.

Starting with a small endowment from Charity Rotch, though it was all she had, wisely invested by the late Arvine C. Wales, and carefully managed by the various boards of trustees, the good work of the school has continued without interruption. The statement fully explains why it is necessary to close it for three years, and every one can readily understand that it is through no fault of theirs that the step must be taken. The fair fame of the Charity School has never been clouded by dishonesty or wrong in any form, and, like Charity Rotch herself, has lived a quiet, unassuming but eminently useful life.

Though thoroughly appreciated by all our people, there has been a slight endowment since the time of the founder, nobody, with the one exception, ever having given substantial proof of their commendation. There has been but one, and she, the late Mrs. L. A. Tellor, whose many kindnesses are remembered by rich and poor for miles around, never forgot the children of the Charity School. Never a holiday season passed but she had some present for every one, the value of which was heightened by the thought of the giver. She it was who started a library for the school, and she, in that wonderful document, her last will, which will be remembered with gratefulness by the rich and poor whom she befriended in life and in death did not forget, has made the only cash present given to the school. She has left three hundred dollars to be invested, the interest upon which is to go toward building up a library.

Now the trustees think that with an additional five thousand dollars they can put the institution upon a firm footing once more. This is a very small sum. There are hundreds of our capitalists, men who have never come forward in business enterprises, who could easily give part or all of this, and with honor to themselves. It will seem strange, indeed, if the people of Massillon do not, before spring, raise the required amount and make even the temporary suspension of this noble charity unnecessary.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Huron is to have electric lights. That is, the W. & L. E. Ry. Co. will put several lights on the docks to enable the men to do night work handling ore and coal. —Norwalk Reflector.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling is pushing its work at and south of Bridgeport, with immense vigor, and it is expected that within three weeks trains will be running into Bellair over the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling extension. —New Philadelphia Advertiser.

The proposed compact among the Ohio coal roads for a maintenance of rates appears to be progressing very satisfactorily to the interested companies. President Wilcox, of the Cleveland & Marietta, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the pool. It is difficult to ascertain just what was accomplished, but it is reported that the reorganized Cleveland & Marietta, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling roads joined the pool. As thus constituted the pool would affect business only in the western part of the State, and not be able to maintain a uniformity of rates for the lake business. It is said that other lines will be asked to co-operate with them for the purpose of securing these results. —Lester.

Speaking to a well known coal operator of this city in regard to the coal pool being formed to maintain rates he said: "The effect will probably be felt only to the consumer, as the relative prices of coal from different districts will not be changed. The fact is the railroads have been cutting rates so that they have made but little money. At a month ago they withdrew all special rates, so the report of this combination is very likely true. Coal from Southern and Central Ohio has been handled for one-half cent a ton per mile. Now at that rate the railroads can just pay expenses. With a good business, at three-quarters of a cent a ton, they can make a little money."

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SPURNED!**The Trades and Labor Assembly by a Vote of Twenty-four to Four**

Refuses to Endorse the Candidacy of John McBride.

Delegates from His own Assembly Threaten to Withdraw**I. His Friends Persist in Forcing the Organization into Party Politics.****The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly is a delegate body, made up of representatives from the various trades unions of this city, the largest delegation being from the Knights of Labor, the home Assembly in which John McBride claims membership.**

In the usual manner a meeting of the organization was held on Wednesday evening, October 13, the members with the exception of the bungling tools of John McBride being wholly ignorant of the basic trap being set for them.

Suddenly a friend and associate of the man now posing as candidate for Secretary of State, and who is well known as a wily politician, arose, loaded with instructions from his superior, and proposed the endorsement of John McBride for Secretary of State.

Had a bomb been thrown into the Assembly the effect could not have been more startling. Members jumped to their feet, and arraigned after arraignment of McBride was made, his record exposed, and his baseness denounced for attempting to bring into disrepute the good name of the Assembly. The president declared the whole business out of order, and so ruled. As a last resort, the frightened tools appealed from the decision of the chair and amidst intense excitement the ballot was taken and the chair was sustained.

BY A VOTE OF TWENTY-FOUR TO FOUR. Think of it! In his own home, in his own assembly, by members of his own lodge, by the men he claims as his fellow working men, refused an endorsement by a vote of twenty-four to four! Can this be the John McBride who claims to carry the vote of organized labor, mark you, organized labor, in his pocket?

Yes, it was John McBride. Eagerly did his faithful followers endeavor to cover up the matter—they wanted silence. Their desires in this particular were pathetic in the extreme. But eternal vigilance is the price of news, and with such a tremendous majority against them the matter was bound to leak out, and the information now given to the public for the first time, comes from several sources unquestionably reliable.

Moreover, not satisfied with setting upon McBride and his men in the most emphatic manner, the delegates from the Knights of Labor proposed to withdraw from the Trades and Labor Assembly, if certain members persisted in making it a part of the political machine.

And with this announcement the curtain fell on this scene which marks the saddest and most lamentable of the many failures of John McBride. His henchman bore him the tidings, and it is hoped told him, that the Trades Assembly is not going to be made a Democratic aid society.

The Action Endorsed.

The Trades Assembly stands by the Committee who withdrew from the "Labor Convention."

Report of the committee at the first regular meeting of the Massillon Trades Assembly unanimously adopted as follows:

In view of the fact that Brothers Williams, Grapevine, Glensman, Farrar and Burnett have been misrepresented and abused by the Stark County Democrat and writers therein, for the part they took in representing the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, at the so called Labor Convention held at Canton on the 25th of September last, we deem it necessary in justice to the above-named gentlemen and in defense of the integrity and dignity of this assembly to say that when the above named were elected by the assembly to go to Canton on the 25th, it was with the full knowledge of their situation they were selected. This trades assembly knew that a few men had met in Canton on the 11th of September to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district. We know that there were men there who did not belong in this district, and that they, finding that they were so few in number, decided to call another meeting for the 25th of September. A special meeting of this assembly was held to consider the matter, and believing as we did that the time had not come to nominate a labor candidate in this district, and that the move was made at the instigation, alone, of a few unscrupulous demagogues who are ever seeking notoriety at the expense of labor organizations, we passed unanimously the following resolution:

The party has for many years been swayed by a snake in the grass, willing to do whatever it can to support the worst and most vicious elements of society.

Unless the Democratic party can take a step in advance and demonstrate its capacity to lead, rather than follow in the rear, it will, when next it comes before the people, meet with overwhelming and disastrous defeat.

The leaders of the Democratic party would, I doubt not, be willing that all their achievements should be engulfed in oblivion, if they might thereby wipe out the stain of their persistent opposition to the abolition of man slavery.

Over-Confidence.

The great fear of the Republican party in an off year is that the voters will fail to turn out on election day and vote, through overconfidence that their party is certain of success.

Our Republicans should guard against this, this year, and exert themselves to get every Republican voter to the polls. While every election is important, the election this year is more than usually so, as Ohio must this year make an effort to send, instead of nine congressmen to the national house of representatives, at least four, and possibly seven, more than that number. If Ohio will do this, and elections in other states result as present indications presage, we can gain a majority in the lower house of congress, which is well worth striving for. Every Republican should come out and vote.

Just as this turns to our right and front was observed a mounted officer coming from the direction of the inn. It was Col. Ridgway, who, after placing his famous Eleventh Division, Twentieth Corps, the Thirtieth New Jersey was a part of the Second Brigade of the same division and corps, and between the Eighty-second Ohio and Thirtieth New Jersey there was a very close bond of union. At the battle of Resaca, when the Second Brigade swung in on the extreme left, the Twenty-seventh Indiana and one or two other regiments dashed in upon the Johnnies, captured prisoners and flags and were raising Cain generally. The Thirtieth New Jersey was ordered in, and as it started encircled us and voices rang out above the din, "Go in Jersey, the Eighty-second is behind you," and we know by experience that the support was sufficient.

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During the twenty years of Democratic defeat, it has been content to follow in the rear, carrying the trail of the banner of progress.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Read the statement concerning the Kendall Charity School.

Ex-Governor Noyes will address the citizens of Massillon October 27.

The Hon. William McKinley will speak in this city on October 30.

A dinner and supper at Bazaar will be given at Presbyterian Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 11th.

General Booth's date for Massillon has been changed from November 10 to November 9.

A communication in regard to Howe's Historical Collections is crowded out, but will appear next week.

Presbyterian church social will be held at Mrs. M. W. Wilson's, East Main street, Friday, October 22d.

Canton's boom is heard but not seen. Canton papers read a good deal like Proctor Knott's Duluth speech.

An alarm last Thursday night from the Simonet residence called out the engine, but its services were not needed.

The simple announcement that the Max Strakosch concert company is coming, should fill the Opera House next Friday night.

Camp Creek coal is in as good favor about Boston, as is any coal of like price. The price for which it retails there is \$12.50 per ton.

Nightingales will be found at the Bazaar, but not of the sort that sing, though they cause the wearer to sing with pleasure.

Lovely dolls for the little ones and all sorts of aprons for their mothers, made of black silk, India lawn, and even an apron to "Wrap the Baby Bunting in."

Mr. Jack Keefe had a fight. It was considered a pleasant little private affair, but the Mayor thought otherwise. It cost Jack twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents.

Hess, Snyder, & Co., are getting up a new stove, with a coal chute, for which they have applied for a patent. They are also getting out the first wind-mill of a new pattern.

The place to buy a laundry cushion that will enable you to keep account of your laundry linen with little trouble, will be at the Bazaar Oct. 29, at basement of St. Timothy's church.

Said Mr. J. C. Dueber of Newport, Ky., the other day: "I never saw quarreless so well arranged for the carrying on of an extended business, as those I examined in Massillon a few weeks ago."

In Russell & Company's foundry, on Monday night, the largest casting ever attempted by them, was successfully made. It was a fly-wheel for a two hundred horse power stationary engine, and weighs six tons.

The three mile bicycle race between R. S. Hardgrove, of Massillon, and A. C. Bunker, of Wooster, was an interesting contest and was won by the former. First mile, 4:23; second mile, 4:47; third mile, 4:47; total, 13:58½ minutes.—Orville Creecet.

Only four members of the U. C. D. Club were absent at the last meeting held on Monday night. The treasurer made his annual report, showing a healthy balance in the treasury. An important change was made in the by-laws, which requires absentees to present written excuses. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. F. A. Brown.

The contract for the foundation stone work of the building Mr. Denber will erect, was let Friday night to the well known contractor, Mr. John S. Melbourne. The work will require about three hundred car loads of stone, which will be furnished by the Massillon Quarries and shipped direct from there. The contract price will not be made public.—Canton Democrat.

The Annual meeting of the Ladies Social of the Presbyterian church was held October 8, when the following officers were chosen for 1886-7: Mrs. J. K. Russell, President; Mrs. E. P. Edgar Vice President; Mrs. N. P. Bailey, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee: Mrs. Chidester, Mrs. Thomas Russell, Mrs. T. J. Reed, Mrs. H. B. Garrison, Mrs. M. W. Wilson, Mrs. S. J. Patterson.

Russell & Co., last week added to their splendid equipment a new planer, from the Pond Machine Tool Company's works, which is the largest in Stark county. The uninitiated would not understand dimensions if given, but they can understand, by its weight, which is forty thousand pounds, that it is a big machine. It required two cars to transport it. It will be used principally on work which enters into the big automatic engines, which the firm is now manufacturing.

At 6:45 another alarm came from a barn belonging to the Henry Foltz estate, on the property on the corner of Oak and Mill streets. The stable was surrounded on all sides by flame buildings, and there was a fierce wind storm blowing at the time. There was every indication of a disastrous conflagration, and nobody knows what would have happened if one or more fire engines had given out. As it was they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any other buildings had been touched. A great deal of credit is due to the department for its masterly work. It is the popular

thing to decry the fire department, but it should be borne in mind that it is not so much the fault of the men, as the city, in not providing better facilities.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. B. McCue is visiting friends in Sewickley, Pa., this week.

Miss Fannie Upham has returned after a visit of one month in Buffalo.

Miss Lizzie Hipp, of Canton, visited with Miss Hattie Knapp Wednesday.

Miss Bell McIntosh, of Cleveland, was the guest of Miss Mamie Rahney the fore part of the week.

Mrs. John Shepherd is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Garrett, in Massillon this week.—*Carroll Free Press*.

Mr. Jeremiah Kemper visited his old friends in this vicinity the early part of the week. He resides at the Military Home near Dayton.

The marriage of Miss Martha Shriver, to Mr. Ungerich of Cleveland took place at the family residence, on South Erie street, on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Savage, of Massillon, Mrs. Morrow of Canton, and Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, are visiting the family of Samuel Fertig, Esq.—*Canal Days: Democrat*.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Carrie Brown and Miss Hattie M. Daugler, will leave on Saturday for New York, where they will remain for a week or two.

Messrs. David Reed, F. A. Brown, J. H. Hunt and C. L. McLain left Saturday morning for Cleveland, where they joined eleven others. The entire party spent the week duck shooting in Canadian waters.

Charles A. Ricks was honored last week by being elected first lieutenant of the Kenyon Cadets, composed of the large number of students in the Kenyon Grammar School. His home friends extend their compliments.

The most interesting event this week in a social way was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Kettl, a prominent young cigar manufacturer, to Miss Christina Ess. The ceremony was performed Wednesday morning at St. Mary's.

The marriage of Miss Cora Wise, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wise of Akron to Mr. Ira Miller, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aultman-Miller Works, on Tuesday was the event in society in that town. Mrs. Miller has relatives in this city.

Mr. Frank D. Wickham, of the Norwalk Reflector was married last Thursday evening to Miss Agnes Benedict. Congratulations from all the papers in Ohio have since been pouring in, and none are more hearty than those of the INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Charles F. Ricks, who last week attended the Presbyterian Synod at Columbus, was fortunate in being able to stop on his return, one day, at Gambier, the prettiest spot in all Ohio. While there he was shown all about the college grounds and buildings, and driven through the village. Through the never-failing courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Rust, there was nothing left unseen, and the short visit was made very enjoyable indeed.

The New Glass Works.

Wetherald & Wells went quietly to work after the disastrous fire which destroyed their works, and not satisfied simply with rebuilding them, made the capacity greater by two pots, and planned the buildings so that they are really models in their way.

Five separate buildings compose the new works and cover the following number of square feet: The lime, sand and batch house 2140; the factory building 4580; the warehouse, flattening house, cutting and packing room 10,920; clay mill, blacksmith and box shop 1800; lumber shed 1200; total number of square feet, 20,640.

The main track of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad passes within a few feet of the works on the west, a switch from the C. L. & W. road on the north, and a switch from the Ft. Wayne road on the east, making shipping facilities about as good as could be desired.

The two largest buildings are covered with iron roofing, and the smaller buildings with Boding riling, which is fire-proof. These cold figures seem large in themselves, and after an examination of the works seem inadequate, although correct.

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday afternoon at the range of the Massillon Gun Club:

| | Singles. | Doubles. |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Sharpnack | 12 | 6 |
| Clutz | 11 | 8 |
| Borden | 11 | 7 |
| Focke | 8 | 2 |
| Reed | 16 | 8 |
| Rusell | 12 | 7 |
| George Dobson | 14 | 5 |
| George F. Borden | 14 | 4 |

Mr. Reed took first honors and Mr. Borden second on singles. Mr. Clutz came out best on doubles.

Killed by the Cars.

The body of one of the Pittsburgh laborers, named Andrew Lucas, was discovered near the Ft. Wayne track, just above the Massillon pottery on Friday morning. The poor fellow had started off with a companion the evening before, and was probably deserted after the accident. He must have fallen under the wheels, for both of his legs were cut off, and he was otherwise mangled. Justice Rogers held the inquest.

The date for "Burr Oaks" was cancelled by the local manager, and instead the Hicks and Sawyer colored minstrels, which is, of course, the best and biggest traveling will appear, on next Thursday night.

If Alvin Joslin's orchestra was sufficient

AFTER THEM ALL.

The W. & L. E., the Water Company and the Small Boy.

By Resolution, by Ordinance and by Common Consent, they Will Be Compelled to Obey the City's Wishes.

Only Mr. Rink was absent last night at the Council meeting. An electric lamp was there, but gave forth so much light that it became necessary to turn it off and light the gas. When the Company gets into shape, a lamp proper for interior lighting will be put up.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending October 16, amounting to \$62.03, was referred.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to establish a grade between lots 45 and 48 on Plum street, was read a second time. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed. An ordinance to protect the property of the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company in this city, was read the first time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount of the approved report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending Oct. 9 was ordered placed to his credit.

It seems that Dr. Chidester was charged with thirty-five feet of sewer pipe on Prospect street, that being the number of feet front of his lot, whereas the new house sewer is only laid twelve feet.

He objects to paying the whole amount, claiming that he has not got that with which he is charged. This provoked a good deal of discussion. The most of the members claimed that if he made a connection with the sewer, the twelve feet would be of just as much use as thirty-five. They said there was no fear of his being called upon to pay for the twenty-three feet over again when the sewer is extended, as cases of that kind have come up before. It was decided that no action should be taken in this matter, and that the bill should remain as it was.

Mr. Leighley eloquently opened on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, whose managers refuse to put their plank crossings in proper order, they now being an inch lower than the top of the rails.

Mr. Williams moved that the Street Commissioner be instructed to put them in shape, and charge the same to the Company. Carried with fervor.

Mr. Leighley again spoke, this time in regard to the way the Water Company was fulfilling that clause of their contract which binds them to put the streets in the same condition they found them. The general opinion was that they had not fulfilled that clause, either in letter or spirit. In this connection the excellent work of Sewer Contractor Crooks was mentioned as proper for the Water Company to emulate. As there is already an ordinance compelling corporations to do their work properly, and a special provision for it in the contract, any action further than backing up the Committee in what they should demand, was deemed unnecessary. The Water Company should take warning, and leave no two foot heaps behind them.

Mr. Snyder moved that an order be drawn for the balance, less about four hundred dollars, due to Contractor Crooks. Carried.

Mr. Snyder moved that the Engineer drive stakes for a proposed grade on State street, and then let the Council decide if it is suitable or not. Carried.

A very lengthy discussion then took place as to a grade on Mill street. No decisive action was taken, and in the heat of the battle, that jewel from the Fourth ward, Tom Volkmar, moved to adjourn.

BILLS PAID.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| John Shortz | \$11.25 |
| J. J. Limbach | 150.60 |
| A. Shorb | 166.59 |
| Massillon Gas Company | 188.73 |
| Total | 539.53 |

Massillon Amusements.

The opera house will be occupied every night next week.

Baer's Orchestra will be in attendance at every performance of the "Equirationals."

Dr. C. F. Porter has leased the Walhonding Rink for one year and will have it put in shape, and will open it in themselves, and after an examination of the works seem inadequate, although correct.

Don't forget the Bazaar and Supper on Friday Oct. 29, in the basement of St. Timothy's church. Admission 10 cents, supper 25 cents.

Everybody wants to attend the U. G. Lecture course. To attend with single ticket will cost three dollars, therefore be economical and buy a season ticket for half the amount.

That notoriously bad actor Chas. L. Davis, and his notoriously excellent orchestra entertained a very large audience Wednesday night. The music was good and the acting was very bad.

The fact should be fully understood that Mme. Julia Rive-King, who is soon to give a grand concert in this city, is regarded in musical circles as the most brilliant pianiste in America, if not in the world.

The date for "Burr Oaks" was cancelled by the local manager, and instead the Hicks and Sawyer colored minstrels, which is, of course, the best and biggest traveling will appear, on next Thursday night.

For an instant time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. J. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

to pack the Opera House, it would seem as though the hall ought to be entirely too small to seat the people who ought to attend the Strakosch concert next Friday.

Prof. E. K. Crocker and his school of fourteen educated Arabian horses will give a grand street parade Monday, Oct. 25th, at noon, in which the Prof. will drive horse Frank in a side bar buggy, without the use of reins.

"Silver Spur," as presented last Thursday night, was thoroughly enjoyed by a rather small audience, and the well balanced company, which was better than any that had appeared this season, deserved more general recognition.

The famous Max Strakosch Concert Company with Miss Bensberg have been engaged and will give a grand concert next Friday night, October 29. There are natural causes that make audiences at ordinary entertainments large and small, but for a concert of this character, such as Massillon has not had in years under the management of an impresario whose reputation is world wide, to be poorly patronized would disgrace the city. Such companies need no glowing encomiums, for if Massillon has not had Max Strakosch, she had better hide her head.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

A Statement to the Public By the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity School held on Saturday last, it was decided to rent the farm and close the school on the first of April next for the period, probably, of three years. This conclusion was reached only after mature deliberation and with the best interest of the school and its present and future scholars sincerely at heart. The movement in this direction was begun last Spring when new scholars were enroled. The number now present is small and it is thought that after April only six will remain, and to them, unless voluntarily withdrawn by parents or guardians, the Board will in all respects fulfill its obligations.

The main cause for this action is this: The funds of the school, never superabundant, have for the last ten years or more made it difficult, indeed, impossible, to manage its affairs with anything like ease or smoothness. The principal of the fund, never a fixed quantity, has been kept all the time round about \$25,000, and it is now that sum, and is invested part at seven, and part at six per cent. interest. The income received has been, and is, about \$1600 to \$1700 a year. It has for a long time required \$1500 a year to pay the Superintendent's salary and with \$200 or \$300 a year for repairs and incidentals, no margin is left for accidents, improvements or anything else.

And to this the fact that because of debtors dying, and from other causes, the interest is often in arrears, and anyone can see the difficulty of always paying the school's obligations promptly. The school has aimed to treat its debtors fairly and leniently, and it has been a long time since it has had a foreclosure suit. Nothing has been lost by so doing, and ordinarily it has thus been enabled to loan its funds on mortgage at a little beyond the market rate of interest.

The buildings and fences on the place need repairs, with no money to spare to make them; the land now in fair condition can, it is thought be kept so, and what with the income or rentals of the farm, and the gain upon the money at interest, it is at least hoped that at the end of three years the farm and buildings will be in good shape and the fund, increased, and anyone can see the difficulty of always paying the school's obligations promptly.

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CHAPMAN.

A Reply Mr. Howell's Remarks
McBride and the Miners—A Statement Asked of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. John Evans of Flushing, O., spent Sunday at home.

Mr. James McInnes, who has been traversing the Far West, came home a few days ago to spend a short time with his mother.

Walter O'Malley, canvasser for the National Labor Tribune, made a tour through our mines this week, increasing his list.

Mr. James Archibald returned home return home from Scotland, fully satisfied that this is by far the best side of the ditch.

Mrs. Jno. Lavers, after residing in Illinois for about two years, returned to her old home last week, failing health being the cause of her return.

Work at the mines continues good. Flat cars on the Fort Wayne road are scarce, which was the cause of a few idle days at some of the mines. There seems to be a big demand east for cars.

We notice that the miners of the Hocking valley are handling John McBride without gloves. It seems that McBride was appointed by the miners to arbitrate the difference for the mines using mining machines, and after monkeying around for some time declined to serve on the board and another miner was appointed.

When they met for the purpose of acting on the matter, McBride stepped in, in company with John Brashears, who is known as one of the fraud senators from Hamilton county, and a leading Democratic politician and an operator on the above board, with a basis signed and sealed which met the approval of the machine operators, but which, when presented to the miners, was repudiated. McBride is now accused of fixing up the arbitration basis to catch the influence of the operators.

We read with interest Hon. Anthony Howell's remarks on mines and mining in the last issue of the Independent, until he reaches "a word with our miners," in which we beg leave to hold a different opinion. We think his remarks in this connection are misleading. The general statement says in substance that had the miners of this valley allowed themselves to be reduced ten cents per ton, they would have had at least three-fourths, if not steady work, instead of from three to four days per month. Now, this is the same old "chestnut" that has been handed in this valley for the last twenty-five years. Past experience has taught us that the steady work continues until all the empty cars are filled, and then we find ourselves at the same old level. Any one at all familiar with the mining situation of Ohio can readily see that we are correct. A scale of prices is adopted for the different valleys of the State, and for this valley to accept a ten-cent reduction means a corresponding reduction in the Hocking valley, and vice versa—these being the two leading valleys of the State; a general reduction would soon take place, and then we would find ourselves just where we began, so far as steady work is concerned, and ten cents less per ton.

NAVARRA.

Oyster suppers are the latest. The population of Navarro is on the decrease.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cross, of Canton, smiled on old friends last Sunday.

The Coshocton fair did not prove much of an attraction to Navarro people.

The smoke stack of the steam mill is to be taken down—work to begin this week.

Mr. J. L. W. Calp started on Monday for a trip south. He will be gone all winter.

The ten-cent show in the Opera Rink drew a large audience Saturday evening.

Many of our citizens are busy putting down sidewalks before cold weather sets in.

Mrs. Mary Metzger, of Canton, visited her parents on High street the fore part of this week.

Mrs. L. B. Pocock and children are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Diedler, at Fremont, O.

J. S. Shildt, of Wilmet, was in town Monday. He intends leaving next Monday for Denver, Col.

Mr. C. Longley and wife of Ravenna, O., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Longley over Sunday.

The congregation of the St. Clement's church intend holding a fair about the holidays, if all goes well.

A number of young folks surprised William Swinheart, at his home in honor of his twenty-first birthday. They all had a pleasant time, and wish him many happy returns of the day.

The death of Mrs. Frymire occurred early Sunday, Tuesday morning at half-past ten a large number of sorrowing relatives followed to her last resting place in Union cemetery. She was sixty-six years of age and an old resident of Navarro. She had a kind word and smile for all, and will be missed by every one.

ELTON ECHOES.

Mrs. Stofer, and her daughter, Frank, are guests at Jacob McFarren's.

The twins at McGinn's will cast their first votes twenty-one years from this fall.

Pay day last Saturday, and too much of the miners' hard earnings went to the saloon keepers.

A married daughter of Jacob Hollinger, from Three Rivers, Mich., is visiting her people at this place.

Preaching at West Lebanon Sunday night by Rev. Ruff, who will probably substitute West Lebanon for Brookfield.

Austin Rosenberg, who is teaching three miles south of Navarre, circulated among his many friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Daniel Baughman returned home last week after a pleasant little visit with his son in Corryton, Ind., and his brother, at Benton.

Literary at Goat Hill Wednesday evening, regularly. It is hoped the young people will take an active part and all lend a helping hand.

Mrs. Daniel Baughman and daughter attended the marriage of Ella Days, an adopted sister of the former, to Mr. John Wolford, of Rittman, O., last week.

Rose, the wife of Johnnie Ogle Thorpe, was buried at West Lebanon last Friday. Consumption marked her for a victim in the flush of womanhood. She left a husband and many friends to mourn her early departure.

The surprise party at David Baughman's was a great success. Over a hundred people, headed by the West Lebanon band came in upon the surprised father and daughter. Just before sitting down to a bountiful dinner, which it is needless to say was complete in every respect, the artist from Navarre took their picture. Miss Ada deserves a great deal of credit for the skillful manner in which it was planned and executed.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

MASONIC.

The annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Ohio closed at Akron on Friday evening with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

E. Grand Commander, Sir L. P. Lytle of Toledo; E. Deputy Grand Commander, F. H. Rehwinkel, of Chillicothe; E. Grand Generalissimo, O. A. B. Senter, of Columbus; E. Grand Captain of Guard, L. W. Burkman, of Washington, C. H.; E. Grand Senior Warden, Cal. Hallaway, of Lima; E. Grand Junior Warden, Huntington Brown, of Mansfield; E. Grand Standard Bearer, Henry B. Perkins, of Akron; E. Grand Sword Bearer, W. B. McFie, of Cincinnati; E. Grand Captain of Guard, Jacob Randall, of Marysville; E. Grand Treasurer, J. B. Parsons, of Cleveland; E. Grand Recorder, John N. Bell, of Dayton. Two new charters were granted, one to Forest City Commandery, Cleveland, and one to Hamilton Commandery, Hamilton. The charter of Newark Commandery, which was arrested for refusing to try members who had gone into the "Cerneau" Scottish Rite, was officially taken away, but a dispensation was granted for a new commandery bearing the same number as the surrendered charter, 31, and to be called St. Luke. The appeal of Henry D. Moore, of the Masonic Review, against the action of the Grand Commander and the finding of the commission which he appointed was denied. This case has attracted much attention and has been widely commented upon by the press. It seems a commission was appointed by the Grand Commander to investigate charges of unkindly conduct preferred against him for certain editorial comments which he made in the journal of which he is editor. The commission in their opinion thought him guilty and so reported, and the Grand Commander suspended him from all the privileges of Templar Masonry. The next conclave will be held in Columbus, the second Tuesday in October, 1887.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity met in New York Tuesday in bi-yearly session and adjourned to day. Fifty-eight active chapters and twenty of the alumni organizations were represented. Robert Morrison who founded the fraternity in 1848 at Miami University, Oxford, O., was present.

LODGE NOTES.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session in New York. The Brotherhood now numbers a membership of twenty thousand in the United States and Mexico.

Prof. E. A. Jones has been selected by Judge Pease as one of the three members of a soldiers' relief commission, to provide relief for indigent soldiers and sailors, in accordance with an act passed May 19, 1886. He will serve two years.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of those numerous medicines often literally poured into it for the sole purpose of relief from dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is really terrible, though they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic should often be guided by the Hostetler's Stomach Balsam, the world is every instance obtain the specific aid derivable from this medicine. This medicine is searching and at the same time thoroughly purifying, derived from vegetable soups and extracts, in consequence of its basis of pure spring proprieles as a medicinal stimulant not to be found to the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Purc blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system. 3

(Continued from 1st page.)

the United States marshals:

Sir: In pursuance of a letter of the 5th inst. from the president directing the attorney general to take charge of the appointment of special deputies in trials, the performance of their duties, and their compensation, to either with the compensation of the supervisors at the congressional elections in November next, your attention is directed to titles 21 and 27, chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes. Under sections 2,022 and 2,023 Revised Statutes you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frauds, and enforce the law in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward. You should make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be discreet men, impressed with the importance of an honest administration. The manner of discharging the duties left to you discretion, and your deputies are largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen in a manner that said be firm and at the same time free from an unnecessary display of authority. It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will require compensation for more than five days service, and they should so be informed. Within that time all can be done, it is thought, that ought to be. You may designate men who are conscientious workers, and no others. Before payment is made, the deputy and supervisor will present to you their affidavit that he is a person to whom the commission was issued, that he performs the duty's services as charged, which will be paid by you to the payee as a voucher for its adjustment. The same items should also be known to you through other means. Upon payment being made to these accounts should be approved by the court and forwarded to this department for action under the executive order.

In a recent letter to G. A. T. S. distric attorney on the same subject the attorney general invites their attention to the letter addressed to the marshals, and asks them to use the marshals in the execution of this act without friction while it is in progress.

SECRETARY OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War has come back from his vacation with his mind bent on reorganizing the navy department. He has had his say on the naval fleet size. He became secretary, and soon after his predecessor spent a great deal of time in the same position. At one point Mr. Whitney has been thinking the day over on his way eating, he is not yet quite decided what to do, and is not sure whether he can reorganize things without the help of congress. The secretary has such wide authority in assigning work to the chiefs of the bureaus that it has generally been thought that he could practically reorganize the department without help, but he told the naval committee last winter that other secretaries had tried that and had failed, and he wanted to be braced up by an act of congress. He prepared one very radical act, abolishing the eight bureaus and creating three departments, but afterward changed his mind about it and had a bill merely consolidating some of the bureaus so as to reduce the number from eight to five introduced. Neither bill was considered by Congress.

The secretary is now engaged in attempting something in the way of a consolidation of the work of some of the bureaus, to be effected without an act of congress, but at the same time in his annual report he will recommend legislation. So far as the bureau organizations in the navy yards is concerned he has begun a re-fit by devoting the Washington yard entirely to ordnance work, and withdrawing the other bureaus from it. The yard at Boston is being used more and more for equipment work, and probably all future except equipment with 1/2 will be drawn from that yard. A consolidation of the two bureaus of steam engineering and construction and repair is generally recognized as a necessity. In regard to the Atlanta, the secretary and the chief constructor, Wilson, do not know exactly what to do, as far as structural weakness is concerned, that the Dolphin with all her faults, has proved her strength in this particular. As to the Atlanta will show weakness. As to the alleged errors in the calculation of her displacement, it can not be known whether there exists for the ship, it has not taken her stores, equipment, armament on board. Until that is done it can not be known whether she draws more or less water than she was designed to draw. Probably no ship draws precisely the depth of water that was originally calculated on, and it remains to be seen whether there is any variation in the Atlanta that is serious. The attempt to make the responsibility for any errors that may have been made upon Cut-Off constructor Wilson must fail, for it is well known that the four Roach ships were designed throughout and built entirely under the supervision of the advisory board, and the chief constructor did nothing except under the orders of the board. If there is anything in a matter with the Atlanta the board is to blame.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The German war minister has ordered the speedy building of two thousand railway carriages.

At a cost of \$2,000,000 the infantry of the French army will next spring be provided with new rifles.

Meyer Karl Rothschild, the head of the great banking house at Frankfort, died of heart disease, Sunday.

It is asserted by a Paris newspaper that President Grays has decided to abut the decree of excommunication of the Due d'Anjou.

A電報 from Bucharest reports large numbers of cipher despatches passing through the Bureau of the grand General Kurnas.

Herr Lattmann, a social democrat, who was sent to six months' imprisonment, has eluded the Berlin police and sailed for America.

Mary Anderson has subscribed the net proceeds of her last week's performances at Dubuque, \$2,000 for the benefit of the Charleston earthquake sufferers.

French protestants demand that the government declare illegitimate for the bill before the French chambers raising the import duty on foreign wheat from 3 to 5 francs.

Two members of the French cabinet have withdrawn their resignations, preferring to await a fresh debate and vote to ascertain the feeling of the majority toward the government.

A Vienna correspondent states that \$2,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Bulgarian government, without security, by a highly-esteemed American resident of Paris.

A bill for the completion of the French navy introduced in the French assembly proposes to appropriate \$25,000,000 for new warships and \$12,000,000 for the construction of ports of refuge, the whole to be completed in four years.

Champion, a socialist leader in London, declares that the poor people of the metropolis will follow the lead of the mayor's procession, contrasting the aristocracy and poverty of England, unless the government promises to institute an inquiry into the needs of the unemployed.

A Venice dispatch says Canon Bianchini, while leaving St. Mark's Cathedral, was stabbed to the heart by a man who cried "Abbondio ti vittima." The assassin was arrested and proved to be Sig. Vianelli, formerly a deacon, whose conversion to Protestantism caused a flutter among Catholics a few years ago. On examination Vianelli deposes that he came to Venice with the intention of avenging himself on Canon Bianchini, whose encyclical had driven him to apathy and ruin.

Purc blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system. 3

THE PENN LIQUOR CO.

HAS OPENED

A First-Class Metropolitan Liquor Store,
AT THE
OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, 29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,
WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE
BEST BRANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA PURE RYE,
Kentucky Bourbon and Sour Mash Whiskies,
Imported and Domestic Brandy, Gin,
Rum, Wine and Cigars.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that our coming meets the long-felt want of Massillon. Heretofore when one wanted a first-class, strictly pure article of liquor he had to send to our neighboring town for it, and then was not sure if he got the pure article or not. Now, that is all obviated by our coming. We will sell you any of the following brands, which are known all over the world as the best and purest manufactured:

Guckenheimer's, Finch's Golden Wedding, Dillinger's Pure Rye and W. H. McBrayer's Celebrated Hand-made Kentucky Sour Mash, six years old, guaranteed strictly pure.

Full Quart Bottles at \$1. or Six Bottles for \$5.

WE WILL ALSO SELL

CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY
AND ANGELICA WINE,

Manufactured from the grape, and guaranteed strictly pure.

Full quart bottles 50 cents.

If you want anything in our line for family or medicinal use, don't forget to call on us at the OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, OPERA BLOCK,
29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,

MASSILLON, - OHIO.

The Work of an Eminent Painter.

Mr. Freeman Thorp, the well known portrait painter, spent several days in the city last week, giving the finishing touches to a portrait of the late Mrs. Cora Dunn Putnam, under the supervision of her relatives. Like much of Mr. Thorp's work, the greater part of this picture was done in his studio, with the aid of photographs of the subject. Its highly successful completion, at the residence of Mrs. Jarvis, has been a pleasant surprise to the relatives, who had no satisfactory portrait of Mrs. Putnam, and a great many friends called to admire the result. It has been forwarded to Mr. Putnam, at Mt. Vernon, as a present from his congregation. Mr. Thorp is perhaps the only painter who makes a specialty of painting portraits of persons after decease, and his successes, like the one mentioned, seem as mysterious as they are wonderful. Speaking of his method, the *Cleveland Leader* says:

"His first step is to obtain one or more good photographs of the deceased, from which he makes his first work. This is done generally at his home. Then he removes the work where the members of the family can be near him as it progresses. For fidelity of resemblance, which is the great object to be attained, Mr. Thorp depends upon personal descriptions given to him by relatives. He is compelled to bring out upon the canvas another person's memory of the departed, and in this specialty he has achieved eminent success."

Real Estate!

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Administrator of the

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—AND—